Showers; cooler.

Men's Bloomers

The popular, professional, long-distance, century-run Bicycle Suits for men. Turkish trousers-cool as electric fans when you are riding. Big shipment came in yesterday. Blacks, blues, grays and corduroys.

Coats have four pockets. Pants have five pockets, double seats, fine leather belts through the waistbands, and silk draw strings at the knees.

SUITS--\$5 PANTS--\$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4

A remarkably pretty line of Misses' Shirt Waists came in yesterday. They're ready to-day.

The When

We Invite Attention

From the MERCHANT TAILORING TRADE and MERCHANTS hand- only was a trial coming to an end which for ling fine cloths for LADIES' OUT-ING SUITS, BICYCLE SUITS, Separate Skirts, Tailor - made Cos-

SHOOTING TOURNEY CLOSED.

Several Prizes Won by Indianians in

the Amateur Class.

CINCINNATI, May 10 .- The Dupont prize

tournament closed to-day after a four days'

shoot. The weather was perfect through-

out, except a few minutes' interruption

this afternoon. There are sixty-four events,

sixteen each day, and a final free-for-all

fifty target shoot, which ended the tourna-

ment. Only artificial targets were thrown,

of which over 40,000 were used during

the tournament. The entrance fees were

teur class. The aggregate entrance fees

were: Experts, \$3,000; amateurs, \$2,000. To

these were added in two matches in each

class each day a \$15 Dupont prize for

averages, making a total of \$500 added. The

of 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Those for amateurs were divided in the ratio of 30

25, 20, 15 and 10 per cent. The winners of the Dupont cash prize

were: Expert class, first, R. P. Merill, Mil

waukee, 116 out of a possible 120, \$90; second F. Vandyke, Dayton, N. J., 115, \$75; third

Glover, of Rochester, and Upson, of Cleve-

In the amateur class the winners were

First, Murphy and Cherry; second, Grube third, Gamble; fourth, Partington and

The prize for best general average has not been made out yet, but it is likely to

FRAUD ALLEGED.

Charges Against a President of a Life

Insurance Company.

DETROIT, Mich., May 10 .- A sensational

suit in which an accounting of the Michi-

gan Mutual Life Insurance Company and

the removal of President Oscar R. Looker

are prayed for, was begun in the Wayne

Cifcuit Court this afternoon. The com-

plainants are ex-Vice President Joseph W

Dusenbery, of this city, et al. Several of-

ficers and directors of the company are

made party defendants with the presi-

dent. The bill alleges that for ten years

past President Looker has made false

statements concerning the company's af-

fairs, reporting the valuation of its real

estate, for instance, at a valuation largely

in excess of its market value. It is charged

premiums on life insurance policies have

been treated as assets, without any counter

charge in the accounts of policyholders or

otherwise; also that reports made to the

State Insurance Commissioner have em-

bodied policies which had long since ex-

pired. Various other charges are made

he has manipulated the company's busi-

ness in his own interests and with intent

GOOD CAUSE FOR DIVORCE,

Woman Forced to Eat Muskrats and

Crows Fried in Skunks' Grease.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 10.-Mrs. W. H

her husband, a former well-known de-

tective in this locality. She testified that

he took her to a shanty boat on an island

in the Ohio river, where, for nearly a year,

he kept her prisoner, and compelled her to

subsist on muskrats and crows fried in

skunk grease. Finally a son of Triplett by

his first wife came to the island, and she

induced him to assist her to escape to the

Southern Negroes Duped.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 10.-Detectives

credulous negroes to turn over their homes

society, reached here and last night

about \$5,000, not one dollar of which was

A Mother's Insane Frenk.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 10.-Newton

Blagg, a rancher residing near Chatteroy

came home yesterday just in time to save

his two-year-old chiiu from a horrible

ligious frenzy, had built an altar in the

woods near the house upon which she had

prayer when her husband happily arrived in time to save his child. He brought his

secured the babe, preparatory to offering it up as a sacrifice. She was engaged in

death. His wife, driven insane from re-

paid over to the negro dupes.

mainland. She has not seen him since.

gation and accounting is prayed for.

to defraud the stockholders. An investi-

against President Looker, to the effect that

that mortgages taken to secure future

land, 113, divided; \$60; fourth, Helkes, Ful-ford, Grimm and Hoffman, 112, \$45; fifth

R. Trimble, Covington, 111, \$30.

Harris: fifth, Forrester,

go to Glover, of Rochester.

purses for experts were divided on the ratio

\$3 in the expert class and \$2 in the ama-

To a purchase made by us on April 26, at the Peremptory Auction Sale of the stock of

FINE WOOLENS

The property of Messrs. SIEBERT, BOETTGER, STOLTE & CO., Nos. 129-131 Grand street, New York. We place on sale to-day from this auction

4.000 Yards Finest Imported 3-4 and 6-4

English, German and Belgian Fancy Suitings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Worsteds, Trouserings, Cheviots, Etc.,

Comprising the well-known manufactures of Gebruder Schoeller, Brunn, Austria: Iwan Simonis, Belgium, "Eddy," "Portland," etc. Medium and light weights, in both light and dark colorings, suited for men's, youths' and boys' wear, ladies' costumes, skirts, jackets, etc.

Prices are One-Third to One-Half from Present Value Samples mailed (to the Trade only). Goods must be seen to be appreciated. WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

Importers, Jobbers.

BIGFOUR ROUTE

Annual Excursion German Orphans' Home

Cincinnati and Return, Saturday and Sunday, May 11 and 12.

\$2.50 ROUND TRIP \$2.50

Tickets good going on all trains of Saturday and morning trains of Sunday. Special train leaves Sunday morning, 7:95 a. m. Tickets good to return until 8:30 Tuesday formation call on committee; Henry iey. 120 South East street; Henry C. Bekemeyer, with Severin, Ostermeyer & Co.; J. P. C. Meyer, 36 North Illinois street; William Rathert, 397 South Meridian street; Henry Pauli, 181 Davidson street; Joseph aub, 88 East Washington street; Wil-Stolte, 528 Virginia avenue, and Wil-Buscher, also Big Four ticket offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

CINCINNATI

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

Cincinnati Fast Line, daily, So. 39 Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Express, daily, except Sunday... ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS.

For further information call at No. 2 West Washington street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinois Street.

D. H. PARMELEE, C. T. A. C. H. ADAM, C. P. A.

MONON ROUTE (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

CHICAGO SHORT LINE

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 30-Chicago Limited, Puliman Vestibuled Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, dally 11:50 am No. 36—Chicago Night Express, Pullman Ves-tibuled Coaches and Sleepers, daily........... 12-35 am rrive Chicago. o. 10-Monon Accommodation, daily, except

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. 3:25 am No. 9-Monon Accommodation, daily, except

Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. nr., For further information call at Ticket Office, No. 2 West Washington street, Union Station and Massachu-setts avenue. D. H. PARMELEE, C. T. A. C. H. ADAM, C. P. A.

FIRE INDALE&CO ROBT.MARTINDALE&CO INSURANCE

Drs. Coughlin & Wilson, Dentists Expert Crown and Bridge Workers. Fine Artificial Teeth. Painless Extracting with Cocaine, Gas or Vitalized Air. Ladies' entrance (ground floor), Dent-

WAGON WHEAT.....64c ACME MILLING COMPANY,

352 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.

Dan Needham May Go to the Mines. MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 10 .- Dan Needham, the ex-pugilist, who was placed in all here a month ago for assisting John arkin, a notorious pickpocket, to escape, has made an almost successful attempt to get away. By some way he secured a complete, set of iron sawing tools and cut all of the bars between him and liberty but one. The mattresses were taken out for an airing and the tools were discovered. Needham will probably go to the

HARRISON TO A JURY

SPEECH OF THE EX-PRESIDENT IN THE MORRISSON WILL CASE,

Delivered Before an Audience That Severely Tested the Capacity of Wayne County's Courthouse.

SIX HOURS OF LAW AND LOGIC

INTERSPERSED WITH KEEN ANALY-SIS OF POINTS IN DISPUTE.

Masterpiece of Legal Oratory-A History of the Case and Provisions of the Various Wills.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., May 10 .- The court room at the Morrisson will trial was besieged at the doors this morning by a crowd that gathered almost with the rays of dawn, so eager was the demand for admission. Not over four months has occupied the whole thought of the people more nearly than anything else, but one of America's greatest lawyers and a statesman of worldwide reputation was to address twelve men, peers of the litigants, without thought of the concourse which packed the large and highceilinged new court room. The magnificent, new courthouse was receiving honors which will live with the generations. It is its first big case-a deeper baptism in the intricacies of the law than it could ever have expedistinguished counsel, or less protracted in

There are few courthouses in the State better adapted to such scenes than the one in this city. It has an east front, with six large windows and stained glass transoms. On the other side are the two entrances, for the public and the other for the privileged persons of law. Between these doors there is a huge semi-circular plate-glass window, looking into the marble floored and spacious stair and elevator landing. This space was packed with people, who watched the proceedings in the hope that some of the more fortunate within would tire or be forced by business to leave the room and allow others to enter. Thus as soon as the doors opened to let anybody out some other entered to occupy the refusion among the spectators during the day. and requested all who wanted to leave to do so at once. There were several hundred who did not leave the court room during the noon recess, but pulled papers of lunch from their pockets to keep their holds on their seats. The argument of the morning was broken after the first hour and a half at the indication of General Harrison for the customary quarter hour's rest.

The speech was spoken from notes made in extenso by the stenographer. This warp was given the woof by General Harrison as he reached the points he had planned to make. There was much deliberation in his speech, and the argument of six heurs would not contain half as many words as were uttered by his most distinguished opponent, Representative Johnson, and no doubt contained less words than used by any other of the attorneys in the case. The stenographers were not pressed sentences which the General's dramatic sense often made appropriate. He used more of this than his political auditors are usually cognizant of.

POPULAR FEELING. The struggle over the great Morrisson estate, with which the city had been familiar for several generations, and which has left an enduring fame in the form of a public library, now enriched, enlarged and hyphenated with the estate and name of Reeves. has divided the thought and stirred the prejudices of the people of Richmond. There could, here and there, be heard an expression of desire to see the "Indianapolis crowd," as the Marion county lawyers and the judge, Hon, J. B. Black, were in levity called, but, on the other hand, many could be heard to say that the unruffled dignity and unquestioned force of the conduct of the attorneys for the plainteven enthusiastic respect of every one. It has been said of the opposing counsel in this case that the plaintiffs had secured mind are no less noticeable than the evenness of their temperament, while the attorneys for the defendant, though leaders of the bar, earnest, able and learned, were of the "fire-eating" character, and more likely to raise a tempest upon the conventionally staid surface of a court of justice It was also remarked that when the daily storm broke Ferdinand Winter, of counse for the plaintiffs, yielded most to the temptation to "nag" the angry lawyers of the opposition. It was these outbursts that swelled the popular feeling for the one side or other. Throughout the long weeks of the trial the court room had been daily crowded, so that before the local papers could be read the news and developments of the day had been pretty thoroughly disseminated, with nothing lost in regard to the quarrels of counsel, or the objections made, overruled, or to which exceptions were taken. The proper efforts of the attinguished character of the plaintiffs' leading counsel from having a weight due to the high rank he has held were the first occasion of verbal sparring, and the propricties in the case were constantly held before the jury and the court in a manner demands of apology from the court.

that sometimes passed the limits of dignity and required interferences and even PRELIMINARY FORMALITIES. It was 8:25 a. m. when the sheriff rapped for order and Deputy Clerk Richey read the minutes of the court on the preceding day. It was the same old story of case No. 10071 -Morrisson vs. Hibberd, called and continued. There were then in the jurors' box the following citizens of Wayne county: Milo Cranor, John W. Wesler, William Triplett was to-day granted a divorce from Shaw, Nelson Crowe, N. S. Hunt, William Replogle, Eulass Bunnell, George McConaha, John Nicholson, Philip Miller, Elias Hoover and George Kitterman, These men are mostly farmers, men of landed property and had not an iota of the appearance of the professional juror. They are men whose business has been suffering while they were earning, unwillingly, \$2 a day, and losing twice or three times as much. They are men within the prime of life, and one looking at them would be struck with their in-telligence and would readily believe General Harrison when he told them, in compli menting them upon their patience and their are on the lookout for J. W. Masters, of honorable devotion to their sworn duty, Savannah, agent of the International Immithat they had been "drafted" for a duty gration Society, which is sending negroes to Liberia. Masters induced forty or more A few minutes before court opened Gen. Harrison had entered the court room, acto him, giving him power of attorney to companied by his private secretary, sell. Yesterday President Flummer, of the Tibbett. He was looking as if he had been burning the midnight oil in preparation for Masters left. He is charged with having his speech. But, as a matter of fact, he had sacrificed a number of "roperties, receiving retired early the night before, after a ride over the city just before dinner. It was evident, however, that he had been giving his speech the heaviest bent of his great ability, and his appearance indicated some weariness. It was, however, superficial, as

was proved, and passed away with the first

few sentences which set the mechanism of

When the clerk ceased calling the case, without further word, General Harrison

rose and began his address. There was

then not even standing room in the court

room. Every chair was filled, the rear aisle

was lined with standing auditors, and the aisles dividing the seats were filled. Many

intellect at work.

in time to save his child. He brought his of those standing were ladies, each plying wife here for commitment in the insane a fan, and yet glowing with perspiration asylum.

so many persons about the door that Judge Black had to order the doors closed and locked and to instruct the bailiff to quiet the clamor on the outside, which was loud enough to disturb the court. Before the call to order, the murmur of a mixed and well-dressed around on a gala day rose loud well-dressed crowd on a gala day rose loud and strong. It recalled the buzz of a popular church social with hundreds of voices going at once. The intermissions of the May festival at Indianapolis will resound with the same conversational clamor.

ART OF THE ORATOR. This was the spirit that filled the court room when the ex-President arose to speak. A rare entertainment was in anticipation, and it was soon necessary, after an outburst of amused exclamation at one of the advocate's introductory thrusts at the opposition counsel, for General Harrison to remind the people present that they must bear in mind that he was addressing the jury and not speaking to them. This was an orator's art-perfectly in place, and delivered with charming force. The advocate could not for an instant permit a belief that he was "playing to the gal-leries," and he did not give the court a. chance to give the gentle rebuke needed. There were other arts in that exordium, clearing the minds of the jury from certain ideas founded on prejudices, as he charged.
The virulence of language from the fiery counsel for the defense was held up to light in a gentle but not the less forcible way. Attention anchored itself to the words and personality of the distinguished advocate from the first word spoken. There was a straining of necks, when standing forms cut off the view, or the almost whispered sentences of the speaker varied his intonation and made it hard to hear. General Harrison's voice answered rapidly and even dramatically to the keen

play of his mind. At times he was resonant with the magnetic power that has stirred multitudes from the stump, and then it would die away as it described the feeble condition of the testator, Morrisson. There was often an explosive force given a few words of a sentence that sent it thundering to the innermost depths of consciousness, and yet never for a moment was there a suspicion of exhausted reserve power; there was none of the sustained voice, the sense of up-to-the-limit energy so often heard with lawyers of less ability. The mechanism of intellect worked with the smoothness of genius. The only external evidence of the intense activity and power of the mind then pleading with the jury were the per-ceptible flow of blood in the face and beads there was the ease of confidence in the argument advanced in the manner of the The allusions in General Harrison's introductory remarks to the imputation of in-terloper against the plaintiffs and their counsel were brought out by a spirit that the other side was thought to have sought to throw into the case, evidently from the first. It was the starting point of the occasional

feeling met with on the outside-that opposition to the Indianapolis contingent heretofore mentioned. The words of the ex-President were gentle and his bearing placid, but there was something in them that savored of the rebuke-that Quaker hespitality should so much give way to the possibility of such a feeling. The spectaters represented the best Quaker blood in When court convened in the afternoon the crowd was larger than at any time during the trial and new capacity for greater numbers in the room was discovered. The atmosphere was stiffing, though every window was open. The temperature was about ninely-five degrees. Judge Black said to the people that it was plain that the sheriff had done all he could to accommodate them

and that, do their best, they could not

keep quiet enough. They must, he said, re-

frain from moving about. The situation was

such that General Harrison told the jury

that he would hurry through, not only for their sakes, but his own. As the address preceded it was seen that General Harrison had given a searching study of the four separate wills, upon which his afternoon speech was spent. The advocate spoke with even more force than in the morning. The jury paid earnest attention, out their faces were immobile. Noth ing could be told from their demeanor as to the effect produced upon them, for they had had four months of practice in suppressing their feelings. drink in the spraker's words, but they sunk like water in sand, as far as appearances go. It was both a credit and an evidence of their long service. They had the opportunity of being thankful for the absence of the sustained declamation characteristic of many lawyers. The mest of the speech was delivered in moderate, conversational tones and emphasis was all the more effective. A frequent aid of emphasis was a rapid, sharp clapping of hands, or slapping the table. The speaker kept his promise to the jury at the outset, to keep his hands

The attorneys for the plaintiffs sat at the right of the advocate and near them were Mrs. Fayette Morrisson, widow of Robert Morrisson, and her two children. Miss-Bertha and her son-named for his grandfather. The ladies were modishly but simply dressed. Mrs. Morrisson was in black, with veil. She wears gold rimmed eye glasses and has the air of a woman of Miss Merrisson had on a shirt waist with tailor made skirt of dark gray Her tie was a dark bow. Her brother, her junior, wore a dark gray suit and has an intelligent face. He is of less than ordi-pary stature, the Morrissons not being a family of large physical proportions. The faces of the plaintiffs wore an expression of absorbed interest. On the other side of the speaker sat the defendants' counsel, except Henry U. Johnson, who is in broken able for further work until he has spent year in recuperation. The secrees of a gifted and untiring mird had been given to this case and had severely tried the body. Among the several Elgar Hibberd, husband of the Mrs. Hibberd who is a daughter of the late James Morrisson. Mr. Hibberd is the executor of the estate and combines with considerable strength of character an untarnished reputation for business capacity.

BEFORE THE JURY. Simple, Convincing Remarks That at Once Command Attention.

"If it please your Honor and gentlemen of the jury," said General Harrison, "I congratulate you that you are so near the end of your severe labor in this most protracted case. You have for more than four months surrendered all your personal occupation and interests, and have given yourselves with faithfulness and patience, yes, I may even say with fortitude, to the discharge of labors which involve none of your interests whatever. save as your interests were sacrificed. Some of you have sat here in this jury box with anxious hearts-for there was sickness at home. Some of you have held your places here while you yourselves were the victims of disease; and the confinement of your position, the vitiated atmosphere of the room in which you sat, perhaps seriously raised the question whether you might not be sacrificing your lives to this public duty. I have never before addressed a Wayne county jury; I probably may never do so again. I have not the tongue of a flatterer. I am more apt to restrain the expressions of my appreciation than to give such sway to them as it may appear to be flattery; and yet I would be unjust to myself if I did not say that in all my professional experience I have never sat before or addressed a jury anywhere that seemed to me, under circumstances of so much trial, to give such a patient and impartial and serious attention to the duty assigned to them. This case has been laborious to counsel, but they have their expectation of suitable reward. To you and to his Honor who has been called from his professional engagements to preside in this trial the remuneration which the State gives is poor indeed. You have been drafted into an enforced service and you have met it with a cheerfulness and with a faithfulness which I cannot fail to recognize, "The case, gentlemen of the jury, is extraordinary only in some of its features, not in all. The question of testamentary capacity has been often tried in this State. and will be often tried again. The general range of evidence applicable to such a

case is familiar, but the case still has its

significance and importance, that there is

a large amount of money involved in it is

not a consideration that makes your duty

the more difficult, for in the administra-

tion of justice it is of the same conse-

quence that in small things, as in large,

the laws should be administered and ver-

dicts found with the same conscientious

regard to truth and duty. The amount in-

volved is of consequence to the party; it

is not a consequence to you. The truth is

there is a sense in the administration of

justice in which consequences are to be

taken no account of whatever. The truth is to be found; the jurors are not responsi-

responsibility: To find the truth and apply to that truth the law as it is given to them by the presiding judge. If this case has been extraordinary it has been in the length of it. If it has been extraordinary it has been in the manner of it, and in both these respects it stands alone, I think. There has never been a case as long as this in Indiana, and, gentlemen, there has never been a case, I think characterized by such scenes of excitemen and passion as this has been. We seem to have come into a calm sea here at the end, but the case was begun and proceed ed with that accompaniment of turbulence and excitement that shocked you and every one that witnessed it. We have been wel fortune to reside in Wayne county, but it was in the closing speech for the de-fense. It would have been pleasanter in the opening statement; it comes a little too near to the good-bye. When this case opened it seemed for a while to be a question whether Indianapolis lawyers would be tolerated in Wayne county, and his Honor might with decorum and propriety and self-respect discharge the duties that were devolved upon him. Gentlemen, we have heard a good deal about old Wayne. I can well understand that those of you that live here, these farmers who are the happy owners of some of these fields, are proud of old Wayne. As a citizen of Indiana, I share with you that pride, but I had thought of old Wayne as a hospitable county. I had thought old Wayne as a county peopled with telligent, independent, self-respecting, eral-minded men. I had not supposed that in the very beginning of this case it should be indicated that we were in coming here, clients were intruders because they came back, whether for a time or permanently, to the home of their ancestors here in Richmond. And yet they were charged, at the very beginning if the case, with having fraudulently made their dom-

icile in Richmond, with having come here to influence public sentiment. Why, gentlemen. I have been sorry a hundred times after the length of this case unrolled itself before me that I did not go to housekeeping in Richmond. (Laughter.) I hope the audience will observe this address is to the "Come back here to the place where Rob ert Morrisson, father of these children, was

born and spent his early years. To come back here to the place where his body was brought for interment when he died. Come here to present to the court in an orderly way and without any undue assault upon those who contest our rights and claims in a court of justice. They were taunted with being society people, and it was supposed that that was quite out of harmony with the staid Quaker notion of old Wayne. It was said, and they were seriously asked and pressed while upon the witness stand, to say whether they had not been giving entertainments in order to create public sentiment, and it developed that come to hear Jamie and his sister and to contribute their own resources to the evenng entertainment at an expense of seven dollars! Gentlemen, there was a further to the citizens of old Wayne-that if they succeeded in this case, and we had it repeated in one of the speeches of the defense, 'they would take this money and go trooping around the world with it.' Gentlemen, when I speak to a jury I like to talk like a man who respects himself to men whom he respects, and I am sorry that was said. Think of it—that you are to be turned against my clients because some money might go out of Wayne county! I don't know that I finished the catalogue of this welcome that was extended when we opened this case. The plaintiffs themselves were subjected to a cross-examination that in length and in character was enough to bring to their help the sympathy of every man who heard it. I don't want to make any unkind remarks or stir any unkind passions in this closing address, but do want to call your attention to the contrast of the methods pursued when this young woman was upon the witness stand, also her young brother, and when Lestra Hibberd was upon the stand and was cross-"Gentlemen, there was absolutely in the

examined by Mr. Jackson. opening statement, in the manner of counsel and the things that were said which were intended to terrorize people who knew anything about this case. Tell me, if your daughter had known an important fact in the case, after you had seen all this, whether you would not have advised her to keep it to herself and not subject herself to such cross-examination; and then, on the other band, if Lestra Hibberd had been your daughter, would you not have thanked Mr. Jackson when he concluded his cross-examination for the courteous and kindly way in which he conducted it? Mr. Johnson spoke vesterday of having forced witnesses to say this, and driven them to say that ordinarily, these would have been appropriate terms, but under the conditions, am not inclined to accept them.

"Now, gentlemen, a closing address necessarily in the nature of repetition. must summarize and gather together what has been said by others, and I must here and there touch upon some matter that has been presented in argument by the defense, The argument cannot be entertaining. deal with things that have been dinned into yours ears until they must almost be dis tasteful to you, and yet I must deal with them. Now, I want to talk about the case and not about myself. Counsel have told us a great deal about themselves, and when their evidence failed to bring out the point they supplied it from their own experience. Mr. Robbins gave you some of his observations, and Mr. Johnson, in conclusion, gave you a great many of his practical experiences. I have no such contribution to make to this case; not that I have not had experiences, some of which might be pertinent, but gentlemen, because you twelve law and upon the evidence, and that attorney who puts into the case for your consideration any facts that do not come from the lips of sworn witnesses, or from some document presented, and asks you to take into consideration that which your oath requires you to reject, does not rightly estimate the conscience of the men to whom such appeals are made. I want to talk, not this day warns me to be as quiet as I may be, and in what I shall say I hope to be able to secure your attention without laying my hands on you and without talking into

your ears." UNMASKING THE DEFENSE. Mr. Harrison then spoke of the conferences between the Foulkes and the plaintiffs. He said: "Why, Dudley Foulke, Mrs. Foulke and the whole family have been hounded as if they were criminals all through this case. We have been charged with being lacking in affection because we dared to talk of insanity. It is no reproach. This curse that falls upon a man is no reproach. We have not said that James L. dorrisson was intoxicated; that has come from these people who cherish this so dearly, that they cannot bear to part with any of the unequal gifts he gave them. Intoxication is a vice; we have not charged m with that. Not only that, Mrs. Hibberd has come to tell us that Mrs. Morrisson was of unsound mind. Can it be possible that there can be enjoyment of money when it comes at such a price? Mrs. Robert Morrisson and her children have testified here, but there is another witness here, a man who knew James L. Morrisson better than any one else in the world. "They have brought you many witnesses from the outside, one alien from Indianapolis, an alien from Chicago and many others to prove that James L. Morrisson was of sound mind. All that time, all the time that they were hunting these witnesses, there remained in the city of Richmond physician of reputation, a man who treated James L. Morrisson, who felt his pulse, who saw him daily, and yet they did not call him. They spent days in putting hypothetical questions, six hours long, to professed experts, and did not call the man who knew Mr. Morrisson better than anyone else, the man whom Mr. Morrisson trusted, a reputable physician, Dr. Jacob R. Weist, They refused to put this man on the witness stand. We put him on, knowing at the time that he would not be allowed to testify, on the objection of Elgar Hibberd, and we thought that if they wanted to get the truth they would not object. You remember the scene. The most scandalous scene of excitement that I have ever seen in a court room. Mr. Johnson attacked the character of Dr. Weist. He had no right to tell you what the bar of Wayne county thought of Dr. Weist. I never knew a man's character to be taken away by another's tongue. Mr. Johnson told you of Dr. Weist, then he told you of Dr. Hibberd, the father of Elgar Hibberd, He drew you a picture of a man covered with medals full of honors, and yet he wanted you to believe that James L. Morrisson knew so little of men that he let this paragon go by, and took the services of thi stranger, Dr. Weist." Mr. Harrison then spoke for some min utes on senile dementia. He said: "If we have shown you incidents along the line that you can place your finger on and say this was the act of an insane man, this was another act of an insane man, then I say to you men that we have proved that James L. Morrisson was of unsound mind.

SENILE DEMENTIA. "This will was made when James L. Morrisson was eighteen short, tottering, faltering steps from a death-bed-a bed on which he was to die from senile dementia. Gentlemen, this tree did not fall by the axble for consequence. They have but one it fell by decay. I saw a tree the other

day, full grown and stately, with leafy branches full of sap. It was full of health. The woodman's ax had laid it low. It was sound to the core. So it is with some diseases. They strike the man suddenly, and he falls. Others there are which eat at a man's heart for years and lay him low at last. Thus it was with James L. Morrisson. I ask you what was the condition of this man ten days before he died? He slept the greater part of the day. He lay in a sleeping, in a dull unconsciousness. The overpowering sleepiness was so great that he could not be disturbed. He was carried to the barber shops to be shaved, and the nurse left him to be called for.

Just as a mother takes her child to the shops to have its hair clipped and leaves it while she goes out shopping. His wife died. With tears in his eyes he held her by the hand. It broke him down. He sat by her bedside, but could not send into her eyes from his those messages of love and mercy. My God! at such times as these the eternal mystery of death is very touching. He could not help her die. This the man who was capable of taking an estate of \$650,000 and rightly judging what

were the claims of his descendants upon him. No, no, you can not bring in a ver-dict that would say this." Continuing, he said: "James L. Morris-son owned one-fourth of the stock of the First National Bank, and yet when the banks all over the country were trembling in the balance, and currency was needed, we do not find that Mr. Reeves, the president of the bank, talked over the condition of affairs with Mr. Morrisson. No, and yet they say that Mr. Reeves says that Mr. Morrisson was of sound mind. If he were not a senile dement, why was he laid on the shelf? Why was he pushed to one side and made of no account in business transactions in which he was vitally interested? Look at his diary. His simple taste, his every action are recorded there. He used to charge up the tobacco he used. The item runs through his diary. Twenty days be-fore he died he failed to keep up the ac-count. He could not keep track of his tobacco, and yet they say he was able to dis-pose of an estate of over half a million dol-

"I mention these things just to show that all along the line toward the end of this man's life there was unmistakable evidence of unsound mind. I want you to note these things, because they point out the road that James L. Morrisson passed. The pathway of decay on the way to the grave. Now, then, as to the will. He must be able to understand duty, because the law says that testamentary power is one of the anchors of old age. If our children will we can punish them in our testament. It this is true, the converse is also true. He just bunched his five grandchildren together and pushed Fayetta Morrisson in among them. Another thing, when he gives the residue of his estate to Mrs. Hibberd, he makes her children the natural heirs to He did not comprehend this. He thought he was treating his grandchildren equally. Look at his other wills. In all of them he gives each of his grandchildren the same sum. That is what he intended to do. Even this last will bears out The Hibberd children stand to inherit \$600-000. Our children stand to inherit nothing. "Then again if he had certain notes of Elgar Hibberd and had told Mr. Hibberd that he was going to surrender them to him, he should have had sufficient active nemory to have carried his purpose into effect and not have made a will by which these notes were liable to be charged against him and collected." A rest was taken at 10:30 of ten minutes at the end of which time Mr. Harrison began again as follows: "Now, I want to talk about that Morrisson library business He died without getting that straight is his mind. A thing that any sound-minded man would grasp in a minute. This was in May, and they tell you that three months

after that time he had the capacity to construct a will. A man who could not understand that when he agreed to do a certain piece of work that he had to pay for it, and yet, in spite of the facts learned counsel for the defense talk of temporary lapses of physicial debility and intoxication. Had Mr. Morrisson's heart and his head normal he would have gone to the fresh sod of his wife's grave, and he would have watered it with tears and tended it with loving care instead of going out to see a horse race. He thought more of his mare 'Good-bye' than of his wife toward the last. We find him in the day that his wife apses into unconsciousness express anxiety not for the condition of his wife, but anxious that 'Good-bye' should get her regular exercise. Was he of sound mind, say you! UNDUE INFLUENCES. "Undue influence is the substitution of the mind of another for the mind of the

my friend, the enemy, are not so strong in the open field is that they are always hiding behind somebody. They make a great outery about this matter of undue inhonored name of Judge Kibbey. We have not made any assault apon Julge Fib-I do intend to show that he made some very serious mistakes. When Judge Killey comes to make the will he did not have sufficient memory to tell him: 'I have a note of \$10,500 on the home of Robert's family. I want it canceled.' If he had inherited from his wife considerable property he should have been able to know and keep that in mind, when he was making a schedule of his property. He must have sufficient intelligence, having the actual memory to recall all these things, to form a rational conclusion in view of the relations of all these children to him and his relations to them, and to give the person making his will the necessary directions to carry out his purpose. Men cannot make a will who, when he has given his directions to the scriver or attorney, and the attorney has written them out and brought the will to him and read it over to him, whether it carries out his purpose or not. 'This matter of undue influence, say, is a criminal thing; that it is highly scandalous; and that is one of the tricks of the attorney to try and make appear that a thing is very discreditable and awful so as to frighten you away from finding that anyone has done it. The law says that arguments, persuasion and entreaty are entirely lawful; the books say so. They say Mrs. Hibberd might have gone to her father and asked for this residuum, as she asked for the diamond pin, and it would have been perfectly proper. It is only when persuasion operates up too weak to treat it as an argument, and weigh it, and see what there is in it, and gives it the weight it ought to have, that it becomes undue influence, So you can see that a man or a woman might be almost innocent in urging these

and yet go a little too far in not measur ing the resisting force of the mind to which they are appealing. "It has another aspect. It may be the result of chicanery and art; it may be the result of threats and coercion. When it assumes that form, it is justly characterized by these gentlemen as criminal. Undue influence may be proved without the proof of a word spoken. You don't have to put your finger on the man, or the hour, or the thing said, in order to establish undue influence. General Harrison said that when a rational man disinherits a child he will give a reason for it. He argued that it is punishment to discard a child, to cut him off from his equal portion. "It is a slight and an indignity," he said, "an evidence of less affection and regard. Gentlemen, every word is a word of reproach in the man of sound mind who has the capacity to understand his relation to things. He takes into his heart this idea, 'I will not leave a will that will crush the just expectations I have raised in the mind of my descendants. I will not leave a will that will be a wedge to spread hearts.' He wants to give a reason if there is any inequality. A man in his sound mind would summon these people in the case I have supposed, the son and daughter; he would bring them into his presence and he would say, 'My dear children, I have thought thus and so." and tell them the reason why one was to have more than the other, if there was a reason. If you had been making that will you would have told Judge Kibbey the reason why he cut off Robert's children and would have told him to put it into the will. You would have said, 'I want Robert's children to see it. I want them to know that it isn't that I love them less. Here it is, put it into the will, and that is what a sound man would do. It would save the feelings of a disinherited child and would save himself from the reproach of the memory, that springs from the surprise of his friends when his will is pub-

He would have saved that old

friend of his, James Reeves, from the sur-

prise that must have been painful when

he tells Mrs. Morrisson, 'I was surprised when I saw his will.' He knew that house-

hold. He knew their relations. He knew

there had been large advancement to Rob-

the love of the old man for Jamie when

he always brought him into the bank, with

the pride that a grandfather feels for a

promising grandson. And if there was any reason to be found he would have saved

lames Reeves and other friends from the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

painful surprise they felt when this wil

He knew all these things. He knew

persuasions which the law says they may

CHICAGO'S CIVIC FEDERATION DE-TERMINED TO STOP GAMBLING.

Twenty-Six Others Arrested and Taken Into Court.

NO TEARS SHED AT ROBY

ST. ASAPH TRACK, NEAR THE NA-TIONAL CAPITAL, UNDER THE BAN.

Its License Revoked by the Eastern Jockey Club-Results of Races at Louisville and Elsewhere.

HAWTHORNE, Ill., May 10 .- It was a cold day for the sports at the race track to-day. Chicago and Cook county, have, for some time, been struggling with a hot wave, but the owners and patrons of the Hawthorne track found it cool enough for them this afternoon, when 150 big deputy sheriff's marched into the track and declared that Hawthorne was running a game prejudic at to good morals, the laws and the peace of the community. Having declared themselves, the deputies proceeded to gather in Edward Corrigan, the master of Hawthorne, and John Brennock, his business partner, Joseph F. Ullman, the proprietor of the foreign book, and twenty-six smaller fry. The prisoners were hustled off to the city and brought before Judge Ewing, of the Superior Court, who, after a short discussion with the attorneys for the prisoners · Civic Federation, which planned

admitted the prisoners to ball in of \$300 each. One of the prisoners, just as he left the court room, declared that he had been "pinched" just as he was about to cash a winning ticket, and there was a craning of necks to see the man who had beaten the game at Hawthorne," even hough it profited him nothing but glory. The officials of the Civic Federation have determined that there shall be no racing contrary to law in Cook county this year, and they declare that they will repeat the raids as often as the management of Hawthorne cares to open up. Heretofore, the work of suppressing the racing has been the province of the federation's committee on morals, but since the election no new committees have been appointed and the former lapsed with the outgoing adminis-tration. The gambling evil at the race tracks became so offensive that President Baker, of the federation, resolved to begin warfare on them without waiting for the intervention of a committee on morals. He onsulted with a number of the prominent members of the federation and all of them approved and indorsed his plans and promised him support. It was decided to swear out the warrants before a judge of a court of record, as it was known that the Hawthorne people kept a justice of the peace at the race track and were prepared to give bail on the spot, when arrests were made on warrants issued by another justice. Warrants were, accordingly, taken out before Judge Ewing, this morning, given to the sheriff at noon, and two hours later a small army of deputies was headed toward the track, carrying warrants returnable in udge Ewing's court at 4 o'clock. Rumors of the intended raid had got abroad, how-ever, and when the army of the law aproached the track there was great confusion and excitement at the track. bookmakers were promptly given the alarm

and at once began to hustle their blackboards out of sight. When the deputies marched in not a blackboard was to be seen, and the bookmakers were standing around trying to look innocent, a large contract for any bookmaker to pick up. There was no confusion at the foreig ook, however. Joe Ullman controls it, and ne had been arrested in a raid last year, He had an idea that lightning never struck twice in the same place, and he was making bets on nice, good races on other tracks and not on the wicked events at Hawthorne. Therefore, wrapped in his inno-cence, confident of his ability to locate the spot where the bolt would strike, he made no effort to hide his blackboard, or what may have served him better, his person, and he was badly fooled. The lightning hit him fair and square. A deputy, who had an idea that Hawthorne races were no more immoral than those on other tracks, promptly rounded Mr. Ullman up, much to that gentlemen's disgust and wrath, for his wanted to make it up. Other men connected with the foreign book, seeing the piserable failure of Ullman's lightning rod. nade a wild break for liberty, but the officers secured as many of them as they cared for. The formal hearing of the pris-oners will be next Tuesday morning, at 10

President Baker was prompted to vigorous action in the matter, it is said, by the federation people and by the audacity of the track managers in ignoring the law as entirely as if it did not exist. That betting at race tracks is a violation of the State law is not questioned. So well were the racing crowds satisfied that their enterprises were illegal that they caused to be introduced in the Legislature the Humphrey racing bill, legalizing racing in the State under certain conditions. This bill has not yet become a law, but the race-track people did not wait for the General Assembly to act on their bill. They made exclusive preparations for the all-summer racing meeting, and the two associations arranged to divide the time so that both would have equal chances at the public. President Baker watched this performance till he hought it time to use the civic federaion influence to compel respect for the law and then he acted. Following are the results of to-day's

First Race-Half mile. Miss Maxim. 3 to won: Marsian, 7 to 10, second; Pete Clay, 30 to 1, third. Time, :49%. Second—One mile. Our Maggie, 3 to : won; Burrell's Billett, 3 to 2, second; Little Ed. 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:4116. Third-One mile. Tremor won: Ross more second, Hartford third. Time, 1:42% Fourth-Four and a half furlongs. of Honor won: Kamsin, second, Bon Soir third. Time, :55% Fifth-Seven and a half furlongs.

won, Oakley second, La Joja third. Time, Sixth-Five furlongs, Dick Behan won; Collins second, Cossack third. Time, 1 924. The arrests to-day caused no sorrow among the backers of the Roby track, who charge Corrigan with being mainly responsible for the war on the Indiana associa-

Ladies' Day at Churchill Downs. LOUISVILLE, May 10 .- Only two favorites came under the wire at Churchill Downs this afternoon, the other races being won by fairly well-played second and third choices. The jockey club threw its gates open to the ladies and the attendance was in the neighborhood of six thousand. In the fourth race, Star Beam became fractious at the post and threw his jockey, Matthews, over the fence. The boy was not seriously hurt and rode out the race. Sum-

First Race-Five furlongs, Rapatap, 6 to won; Miss Young, 50 to 1, second; Horace Argo, 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:01%. Second-One mile and one-sixteenth. Fred Gardiner, 3 to 1, won; Eliz, 30 to 1, second; Royal Prince, 3 to I, third. Time, 1:50%. Third-Seven furlongs, Rainmaker, 7 to won; Miss Florist, 6 to 1, second; Mate, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:30. Fourth-Four furlongs. Helen Mar. 8 to won; Galety Girl, 5 to 2, second; Petralene, 20 to 1, third. Time, :50 Fifth-Six furlongs. Clinty C., 4 to won; Domingo, 5 to 1, second; Cyclone,

San Francisco Results. SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 .- The track

to 1, third. Time, 1:151/2.

was fast and racing close to-day. In the last race, Soon Enough, heavily backed, at 5 to 1, ran away. Summaries: First Race-Five and one-half furlongs, Plue Bell, 21/2 to 1, won; Tobey, 8 to 1, second; Julia Martin filly, 10 to 1, third. Second-Short six furlongs. Midas, 3 to 5, won; Seaspray, 25 to 1, second; Commission, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:13. Third-Four and one-half furiongs, Edgmont, 8 to 1, won; Heart's Ease, 4 to 1, second; Mahoney, 4 to 1, third. Time, :5514. Fourth-Six furlongs. Circe, 4 to 1, won; juirt, 5 to 1, second; Howard, 21/2 to 1.

Fifth-Five and one-half furlongs, Miss